THE TIMES

PUBLISHED BY TIMES BUILDING.

TENTH AND BANK STREETS. RICHMOND, VA.

THE DAILY TIMES is served by carriers on their own account in this city, Manchester and Barton Heights for 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month, \$6.00 a year; by mail 50 cents a month, \$5.00 a year.

THE SUNDAY TIMES-Three cents per copy, \$1.50 a year. THE WEEKLY TIMES-Issued and mail-

ed in two parts-One dollar a year by Address all communications and correspondence to The Times Company.

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MORE STREET.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, HARVEY L. WILSON, MANAGER, RAPLEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY. AND IS STEADILY IN-CREASING.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST, 16 1893,

SIX PAGES.

MEETINGS TO-NIGHT,

Schiller Lodge, I. O. O. F., Lee Camp Pocahontas Tribe, L. O. R. M., Powell's Goodwill Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Druids' Hail. Phil. Kearney Post, G. A. R., Eagle Richmond Lodge, Tonti, Jr. O. U. A. M. The State Council, Chosen Friends, Cen-

Stonewall Camp, Fraternal Legion, Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall. Mount Erin Beneficial and Social Society, Powhatan Hall. Virginia Lodge, Sexennial League, Druids' Hall.

Company A, First regiment, Armory.

THE BEHRING SEA DECISION.

Readers of the Times will not be at all surprised that the decision of the arbitrative tribunal is against the United States. We always told our readers that it was preposterous in Messrs. Blaine and Harrison to assert rights in Behring Sea for the United States different from those belonging to other nations. Behring Sea is part of the Pacific ocean, open to all and the arbitrative tribunal has now authoritatively settled that to be the law.

It is not entirely clear from the telegrams thus far received what measures the tribunal has determined on as a protection to seal life in the future, but they can, of course, determine on no measures that will bind any but the people of the United States and Great Britain. They have no doubt, however, established a code which all other nations will gladly adopt, and we shall no doubt see this interesting animal hereafter protected by regulations that will secure his permanency in the place selected by him

The Times feels that it may congratulate itself upon the just diagnosis of this case which it long ago gave to its readers on several occasions.

WHY IS FREE COINAGE OF SILVER DEMANDED?

The statesman looks at facts as they exist. He may think a popular movement absurd, he may think it devold of adequate cause, but if it is a movement of the people or of any considerable part of the people, he takes cognizance of it, seeks to penetrate into its origin, and guides it as far as possible to an end that will bring the least disaster to the foolish ones responsible for it.

The demand for the free coinage of silver is so strongly supported all over the Union, but particularly in the Southern States, that it would be simple folly to ignore it by endeavoring to whistle it down the wind. There is a live and active cause at the bottom of the demand and it is the part of sensible men to understand and accurately define the limits of that cause, that what is good in its demand may be conceded and what is of evil tendency in it may be curbed and restrained. Bear in mind it is not with the present panic that we are concerning ourselves.

We are considering the discontent of the people with our financial system that has | the law providing for it remains we fear been rife for many years. It is not at all difficult to perceive just what the popular aspiration in this direction aims at. Many men believe it is a movement engineered and shaped by those who hope to pay their debts with less than what they owe. We do not doubt that those who appear upon the surface as the leaders of the movement, the politicians seeking office, are entirely capable of leading a movement designed to accomplish this end. Nor do we doubt that many individuals overburdened by debt are supporters of the movement and that they hope to receive relief from their obligations as the outcome from it. But the movement is not a movement of politicians, nor is it a movement of bankrupts. Thousands upon thousands of earnest and sincere men who seek no office and who are not in debt are backing it who feel themselves the victims of something wrong in our politico-financial system which they have erroneously attributed to the legislation about silver as a money betal. This, in their opinion, has caused

a depletion of money until there is not ney enough. These people see their reighborhoods denuded of money and they think the reason is because the supply is short. But that is not the cause. There is plenty of money for every neighborhood to have all that it wants if the country localities could successfully compete with the great financial centres for the national currency. But the trouble about it is that the paper currency which we have is equally available in every part of the country. The consequence is that New York and other money centres bid for all of this currency and take it away for their own uses-trade, manufacture, speculation-and so deprive the less important points of their monetary facilities. An issue of perfectly sound and redeemable local currency would avoid this centralizing tendency of a national currency. It is not an abundance of national currency, then, which will give our people relief, it is a currency that will stay with them that they need. They are hurt, not by the want of silver coinage, but by the law of the United States which forbids them to issue their local currency on their local resources that will stay with them after they issue it.

We believe that the logic of the case will by degrees force itself into the public mind and that the present demand for free silver will convert itself then into a demand that each State shall have the right to authorize its banks to issue their notes under such restrictions as may be deemed safe and prudent. But, meantime, the thing that puzzles the thinking man In the present state of affairs is the question. Why is the demand for free coinage a demand for it at the ratio of 16 to 1? At the present market value of silver when silver and gold are coined upon the principle of sixteen ounces of silver being the equivalent of one ounce of gold, the silver in a silver dollar is worth about forty cents less than the gold in a gold dollar. Why do these people insist upon free coinage upon a principle that must necessarily introduce this element of disorder into our coinage and currency? If they would demand free coinage at a rate that puts silver enough into a dollar to make it as valuable as a gold dollar their demand would be conceded. Why, then, should they stand out so obstinately for ratio, when coinage is what they want, and ratio is a matter of no con sequence whatever to them? Of course we do not overlook the fact

that there are foolish men who believe that the Government by stamping a piece of silver worth sixty cents as being really worth one hundred cents thereby makes it worth one hundred cents, but for the credit of common sense we cannot believe that these men constitute the bone and muscle of the free silver party. But if they do, why even then should they stickle for the ratio of 16 to 1? If the Government can work that magical change why can it not work the same change in one worth only twenty cents? Why, then, do they not contend for a ratio of 10 to 1 or 5 to 1, or no ratio at all, simply that the Government shall stamp paper as being really silver and send it out as such? This is the puzzling question to us, and with this we confess ourselves utterly unable to grapple.

EX-SECRETARY TRACY'S PROPOSI-

TION. To a superficial observer the proposition for increasing the currency made by ex-Secretary Tracy has more prospect of bringing the country financial relief says, some 160,000,000 ounces of silver bullion under the Sherman law, at its marmen, as we have always told our readers, ket value, and we have about 140,000,000 ounces of it stacked up as bullion in the Treasury. If that were all coined into the 412 1-2 grain dollars, it would leave silver enough over to coin about \$50,000,000 more dollars of the same sort, and this surplus silver belongs to the government, Now, says Mr. Tracy, let the government at once put out \$50,000,-000 more of silver certificates against this surplus silver and coin it all up to make something behind the notes, at its leisure. It is perfectly certain that the Sherman law never contemplated giving the administration any authority to do this, but it is also clear that its language is capable of a construction that would seem to authorize it, and there are no doubt emergencies in government may arise which will justify an administration putting a forced construction upon a law to avert some great calamity that is threatened or to secure some release from one that has already arrived. But would the proposed action have any tendency to do either of these? We very much doubt whether it would, The only redeeming feature of the Sherman law was the fact that the government got full value received in purchasing silver under it, for all the paper it issued in payment for that sliver. So far, therefore, as the notes issued under its provisions were concurred the public had perfect assurance that there was behind them all that was necessary to redeem them. But Mr. Tracy's proposition would place behind them only sixty cents worth of silver instead of one dollar's worth, and instead of tending to

> bring on public confidence might add only to public distrust. And is it certain that while the cause for loss of confidence remains in operation any increase of the volume of the currency, however great, will tend in any degree to restore confidence? We question very much whether it would. The depreclated silver dollar has caused the break down of confidence, and while the loss of confidence will remain, If so, as fast as the currency is increased. and any part of it comes into the hands of the thillions of frightened people who hoard, that will be hoarded as the other was. Whatever, therefore, we may do to increase the currency, the increase will disappear as long as the cause of the loss of confidence remains in operation.

The success of Mrs. Annie M. Beam, of McKeesport, Pa., in the treatment of diarrhoea in her children will undoubtedly be of interest to many mothers. She says: "I spent several weeks in Johnstown, Pa., after the great flood, on account of my husband being employed there. We had several children with us, two of whom took the diarrhoea very badly. I got some of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy from Rey, Mr. Chap. Diarrhoea Remedy from Rev. Mr. Chap-inan. It cured both of them. I knew of several other cases where it was equally successful. I think it cannot be excelled and cheerfully recommend it." Twenty-five and fifty cent bottles for sale by Owens & Minor Drug Co., P. M. Slaughter, E. P. Reeve & Co. and H. G. Forstmann.

A DESULTORY DEBATE.

CONGRESSMEN STILL TALKING SIL VER AT RANDOM.

Free Coinage at the Ratio of 20 to 1 Will Very Probably Prevail-Federal Appolutments.

TIMES BUREAU, RAPLEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, August 15, 1893.

Nothing could be more absolutely devoid of interest than the desultory de bate upon silver, which begins at 11 o'clock each day, and drags heavily on

until 6 P. M. The list of speakers for each day is now posted in the corridors, and the great majority of the members read this list and leave for the day. Scarcely one hundred members were in the House today, and those who did come, aside from the speakers, came only to get their mail

and write a few letters.

In the Senate there is rather more in terest taken, as the wise senators have not indulged so freely in interviews, and the position of many of them will be disclosed for the first time when they

There seems to be but little doubt that free coinage at the ratio of twenty to one will eventually prevail, and while this would really not relieve the situation one whit, the large silver contingent, especially in the Senate, would never capitulate at anything short of this. At least, should this ratio not be accepted, the fight will be indefinitely continued; whereas, by its ready acceptance, there is now apparently no reason why Congress should not adjourn late in the coming

The absence of the President and several members of the Cabinet makes everything exceedingly dull in the line of appointments, and as far as Virginia is concerned this is just what was to have been expected until the convention of Thursday is over. Then the few offices will be parceled out to the State, and the great line of aspirants who are now trading their birthrights for even the ength, be assured that with 500 political prospects of a mess of pottage will, obligations maturing only a possible fifty

will be protected.

The State Convention of Thursday, of course, is now the centre of all interest mong the Virginians in Washington, and a majority of the congressmen and a large number of the office-holders will leave here to-night and early to-morrow

It is stated that Hon. W. F. Rhea is to nominate Colonel O'Ferrali.

Hon. Marshall McCormick was here
to-day, and it was thought he would
perform this service, but this he denies to be a fact. As to the permanent chair-manship of the convention, the names of Hon. Claude A. Swanson, John B. of Hon. Claude A. Swanson, John B. Moon and R. H. Cardwell have all been prominently mentioned. Mr. Moon spent a part of Sunday here with Colonel O'Ferrall, and this possibly gave rise

the rumors. Congressman Marshall had a splendid day in the matter of obtaining appoint-ments, and succeeded among others in securing the following postoffices: Miss Nannie E. Richardson, Valley

Miss Nannie E. Richardson, Valley View, Smyth county; Miss Lula Harris, View, Smyth county; Miss Luia Harris,
Locust Lane, Scott county; Thomas
Puckett, Yards, Tazewell county, and
Miss Frances C. Joyners, Flag Pond.
Scott county. He also had appointed
Mr. Z. P. Carter, of Scott county, and
R. L. Pile, of Washington county, to
departmental positions.

Mr. J. H. Wright, of Low Moor, Alleshears county, was appointed at the re-

ghany county, was appointed at the request of Mr. Tucker to a clerkship in the

Miss Williams, of Granville county, N. C., has been appointed to a position in the Government Printing Office. Captain George W. Manning, of Rich-

mond, to-day enters upon his duties at the Government Printing Office. Captain Manning was formerly foreman of The Times composing-room, and is a thorough master of the trade, and a gentleman veil known in Virginia.

Messrs. Charles W. Goddin and Leigh

Crutchfield, of Richmond, are registered

Hon. George D. Wise will leave the city to-morrow morning to attend the State Convention. He was well pleased to-day when during a visit to the Internal Department Commissioner Mille told him that his appointment of Captain Tray. Daniel had been the most satisfac

ory which he had so far made.
Messrs. O'Ferrall and Swanson left this
aerning for the Richmond Convention.
Mr. W. R. Alexander, of Winchester, passed through here to-day en route to

Messrs. Frederick R. Smith and J. W. Urquhart, of Southampton; A. Coke Smith, of Norfolk, and F. D. Johnson, Mesars, H. K. Darling, Leavitt, N. C.; B. W. Edwards, of Snow Hill, and J. R.

and F. M. Davis, of Farmville, N. C. are registered at the Metropolitan. E. D. Cole, Esq., a prominent citizen of Fredericksburg, is in the city. With Mr. Cole are his wife and daughter, Miss Sarah, Mrs. R. G. Swift and son and Miss Virgie Scaggs. The party is return-ing from a visit to Niagara, Watkins Gien and other piaces of interest. When here they called on Representative Jones

PROSPECTS ARE BRIGHTNING.

The Financial Flurry is Working Out a Hopeful Salvation for Itself.

The financial prospect is brighter, and with increased confidence there are excellent reasons to believe that in a few days money matters in Richmond will arranged satisfactory to all, from capitalist to wage earner. past, and those who have been rectly affected by this recent flurry have now no need for apprehending trouble. The new order of things has been the custom now long enough to work out a and fortunate how well Richmond's customed themselves to what seemed at first not only a hardship, but a plan

surrounded by impossibilities. . An investigation of the workings and result of the decision reached by the Clearing House Association last Thurslay night shows that large manufacturers, with hundreds of employes upon their pay-rolls, and tobacconists, who would need currency for the purchasing of revenue stamps, would be the persons most affected, and though the decision reached by the bankers feil upon them very much like thunder from a clear they have summoned all of their forces together, and are to-day making

a showing of business transactions that would be an enviable statement for cities of larger population and with more finan-A consensus of opinion from the leading men in the manufactured tobacco trade demonstrated yesterday that they are succeeding admirably and Lave not yet been forced to close their establishments or postpone shipments. Public spirited men with currency have railied to their support, and the dozen manufacturers whom I interviewed say that have, up to the present time, been able to meet all demands, and are make able to meet all demands, and are mak-ing all of their shipments regularly. All of them concur, however, that some-thing should be immediately done to put more currency into circulation, or some more currency into circulation, or some arrangement made so that revenue stamps can be purchased with certified checks. Those who have made a decrease in the number of employes say that by next Monday they will be working a full force, Monday they will be working a full force, and all of them are making arrangements to meet their pay-rolls on Saturday with actual cash, instead of certified checks. Currency was at a premium of 2 per cent. in New York yesterday. There was no great demand for it. Manufacturers and merchants throughout the country are doing all possible to avoid paying a premium. Demands for \$5,000 city.

or less were received in New York, but there were no requests for larger amounts. Considerable currency is being shipped South, and no small amount of it passed through Richmond yesterday. There was a considerable sum received in this city, and merchants, as a rule here, have no trouble whatever in making collections of currency with checks drawn on Northern banks. Then, too, the smaller banks throughout Virginia are returning currency in return for checks. Fifty thousand dollars in gold went to Petersburg yesterday morning, and a large pile of the yellow metal found its destination in the coffers of Richmond's citizens.

Deposits of currency were considerably

Deposits of currency were considerably larger yesterday than for several days past. Deposits of this character can be checked upon and actual cash will be paid by the banks.

Sergeant Charles H. Epps was at the

Sergeant Charles H. Epps was at the City Hall yesterday with \$1,000 in currency, and he succeeded in a short time in exchanging the cash for scrip and certified checks. His action tended to assist a great deal those who have been unable to "cash" their paper, and if people who have money and retail dealers would do likewise, there would be little trouble, and the wage earner would not be forced to be handleapped by disnot be forced to be handicapped by discounts.

NO MONEY FOR THE CITY HALL The Committee on Grounds and Buildings Lay Over the Pay-Roll.

The Committee on Grounds and Buildings held its semi-monthly meeting in the City Engineer's office last evening. There were present Chairman Taylor and Messrs. Henry L. Carter, Epps, Curtis, Noble and Mounteastle.

Mesers. G. A. Bargamin and E. D. Starke appeared before the committee on behalf of the Hollywood Cemetery Company, to ascertain whether the city would be willing to sell the part of the Clark Spring property adjacent to the cemetery, which is known as the swamp, and for which the company was willing to pay the sum of \$6,000.

Mr. Bargamin explained that he un-

derstood that the sub-committee, through the chairman, Mr. Noble, had recom-mended the sale. He added that the board of directors of the company were anxious to secure a decisive answer. Colonel Cutshaw explained that

matter had been referred to him for fur-ther information, which he had not been able to secure. At his suggestion the whole matter was finally laid over until the next meeting.

Mr. Noble desired to know from the

City Attorney what the committee would have to do under the existing circum-stances as to the continuation of the work on the new City Hall, while the city had not money at its disposal for that purpose.

Mr. Meredith explained that thework on

he contracts already awarded could not be rtopped. Colonel Cutshaw explained that every-

thing had been contracted for, with the exception of carpets, lineoleum and a few minor articles. Under these circumstances it would cost the city more to stop the work than go on and finish it. Colonel Tanner, the chairman of the Finance Committee, who appeared while this discussion was going on, was asked to give his views. He advised the committee, under the existing circumstances, it would be better to put off the payent of the pay-roll for ten days or two weeks.

weeks.

Mr. Warren, the City Auditor, was invited to the committee room to give the facts in regard to the condition of the fund for the department. He said that there was no money to the credit of the City Hall. The account had been largely everdrawn, and the bonds recently appropriate that the condition of the credit of

overdrawn, and the bonds recently appropriated had not been sold.

Mr. Epps moved to postpone the payment of the pay-roll of the workmen on the City Hall for two weeks.

Mr. Turpin offered as a substitute that an order he issued upon the Auditor for a warrant upon the Treasurer for the warrant day on the Treasurer for the

amount due each man. The substitute was lost, and Mr. Epps' motion prevailed. Mr. Frank T. Bates, clerk to the com-mittee, submitted the following state-ment as to the money expended on the

Due on outstanding contracts. \$ 11,272 24 Due on sundry small bills..... Due on vouchers already passed. Due on vouchers to be passed .. Expended to date...... 1,178,340 50

Total of appropriations \$1,190,000 0

After the transaction of some routine able its members from the Board of Al-dermen to attend the regular monthly meeting of that body.

Was O'Ferrall's Name on the Republican Ticket With His Consent?

(An Open Letter.) CHARLOTTESVILLE, August 8, 1893.

Hon, C. T. O'Ferrall: Sir.-Having been informed by one of your particular friends that you would probably visit Charlottesville some day during the July or August terms of the County Court of Albemarle, I attended said courts so as to have an interview with you, but failing to see you I adopt this method of communicating with you, as I cannot, with self-respect, postpone noticing your card. Had your card in reply to that of your political friend, but personal enemy, William R. Alexander, of Winchester, which was published in the Richmond Dispatch of the 16th of June, been confined to your defense against his assaults and not assailed any other perassaults and not assalled any other per-son I would not have taken any public notice of its contents, even though I did not admit them to be true. The third paragraph of said card, which is here-with published, states that "If any man charges, intimates or insinuates that my name was ever on any Republican ticket with my knowledge, assent or approba-tion, directly or indirectly, he utters a base, wifful wicked and malicious falsebase, wilful, wicked and malicious false hood." Can it be possible that you have forgetten an interview you had with me a short time before the presidential elec-tion of 1872, and my refusal to accept for distribution among Republican voters a package of tickets with your name printed on them as a candidate for Con-gress and blanks for electors? and did I not tell you to give mose tickets to Demo-crats who designed voting for you, as we would have your name printed upon all of our Grant tickets and put them in the hands of Republican ticket holders for distribution? and did you not by silence give your consent or assent for this to be done? The service you rendered the Republican party by your denunciation of Greeley and the abuse that was consequently heaped upon you by Democratic orators and editors endeared you to the Republicans of this district, who gave you their entire vote. Your statement to me on the floor of the House of Delegates before you were elected county judge by the Democrats, that "you did not know whether you would go with the Demo-crats or Republicans." satisfied me that you were then neutral in politics. In consequence of your uncalled for abuse of Republicans during the gubernatorial campaign of 1873, after your return to the Democratic fold, they could not and would not under any circumstances have sup-ported you for Congress in 1874, and you remained in the field, and did not evi-dence of that fact induce you to withdraw from the field soon after you left Charlottesville? I can't believe that you will, after due reflection, deny any portion of the statement herein made, and trust, as you aspire to be Governor of this grand old Commonwealth, you will acknowledge your mistakes to be the fault of a memo-

error when a persistance in it would sully the fair escutcheon of our dear old mother. Yours, in haste,

AUGUSTUS MICHIE.

Delegates to the convention will find the Commercial Hotel Restaurant, 912 east Main and 911 Bank street, the place to obtain the best of meals while in the

(nd.)

TIMES' DAILY FASHION HINTS. The Home Dressmaker_Styles That Can Be Easily Made Up Without the Modiste.



Fair reader, do you make your own gowns? Do you take delight in planning all your pretty summer dresses, in look-ing up all the fashion plates, in reading all the fashion notes, in visiting all the shops and in finally deciding, after careful reflection, upon your summer ward-robe? If you do, you know what a pleas-tre it is to wear them! The magnificent dress ordered from a great modiste may be quite satisfactory, but it gives you no such delicious thrill of enjoyment as the simple gown you slip over you with the consciousness that it bears no other touch than your own; that you know every stitch that has been put in it; and that you have studied every line with a view to its peculiar adaptation to your own figure.

If you are your own dressmaker, you have learned before this that it is folly to attempt too elaborate a creation; that simple patterns are more satisfactory and less vexing; and that, most important of all ,the effect will be far better with the less complicated style. For the home dressmaker such a pat-

isfactory. The material best suited for it is dotted muslin or other sheer material; the skirt, of four ruffles, all of equal length, and with but little fulness. Over the full bodice a fichu crosses, edged with a full, broad flounce that edged with a rail, broad hounce that falls over the particularly large sleeves, which can be made of piain organdie or mull. The belt should also be of the plain material. Nothing can be prettier or more girlish.

Publicly Denounced Him.

The declaration in the suit of John Lavinka against Edward S. Goodman in the city circuit court for alleged slander has not yet been filed, but Mr. Julian Bryant, counsel for the plaintiff, will put the paper in the hands of the clerk in a few days. It will allege that Lavinka gave a note to John Polosey for their Adlers. On August 2 1832 if masixty dollars. On August 3, 1893, it ma-tured. The same day at the residence of Lavinka the remains of his sister-in-law were being prepared for burial, the interment to take place in Baltimore. Polo-sey, accompanied by Goodman, called at the house on that day, and when seen by Lavinka, he cited the circumstances that then surrounded him, and asked for indulgence. Goodman became angered and in loud, boisterous language denounced Lavinka, declaring him to be n gentleman, and that Lavinka was at tempting to rat and cheat Polosey. The ciation was made in the presence

The suit is for \$10,000. Mr. William Flegenheimer has been engaged to represent the defendant.

Eureka!

walled walled Graphic, Texarkana, Ark. has found what he believes to be the best remedy in existence for the flux. His experience is well worth remembering. He says: "Last summer I had a very severe attack of flux. I tried almost every known remedy, none giving relief. Chamberlain's Colle, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was recommended to me. I purchased a bottle and received almost immediate relief. I continued to use the medicine and was entirely pleasure in recommending this remedy to any person suffering with such a disease, as in my opinion it is the best medicine in existence." Twenty-five and fifty cent bottles for sale by Owens & Minor Drug Slaughter, E. P. Reeve & Co and H. G. Forstmann.

Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works.

We not only take certified checks, but we not only take certified thecks, but will take the above scrip at full face value payable in our goods. We also take the same, giving orders on dry goods and other merchants, if desired. We will do all we can to accommodate the man VASHON & ROSE, Grocers,

Sixth and Clay streets. All our Children's Knit Suits placed on

one counter. Come early, and get first pick at one-half price at The Boston.

Active and healthy by using Dr. David's
Liver Pills. They are mild, harmless
and very effective. 25 cents a box, of
25 pills. Five boxes for \$1.

OWENS & MINOR DRUG CO.,
Richmond, Va.

Parlor Car on C. and O. Train No. 1. Commencing August 11th, the parlor car hitherto running on Nos. 1 and 7 to Clifton Forge will run on No. 1 to

West Point Sunday Special. Sunday, August 20th, the Richmond and

Danville raliroad will run a special train to West Point. Train will leave Richmond and Danville depot at 9:30 A. M.; returning, leave West Point at 6 P. M. Train will stop at all stations. Fare for round trip, 75 cents.

Waists to-day at The Boston's Half-Price Sale. A New Upright Plane, \$200 including a Plush Top Stool and Hand-some Scarf. This is a reliable Plano that

Special counters of children's Shirt

we are offering for the special price for this week only. Call and examine it is you need a musical instrument. Walte: D. Moses & Co., 1005 Main street (opposite Planos From \$25 Upward.

Over one hundred second hand and

slightly used Pianos ranging in price from \$25 to \$150 each. Walter D. Moses & Co., 1005 Main street (opposite postoffice). Steinway Planos are considered the world over the king of Pianos. Walter D. Moses & Co. are the sole agents. 1005 Main street (opposite

Church and Parlor Organs. in endless variety from \$25 to \$1,800. Call and see our large Church Organs with

motor, Walter D. Moses & Co.

1005 Main street (opposite postoffice). Convention Members

will do well to see us and find out how low they can purchase a Piano or Organ. We have a large number of bargains to offer. Organs \$30, \$40, \$50 and up, only slightly used. We have a number of good second-hand Pianos, square, \$30, \$75 and up. Terms easy. Headquarters for the world-renowned Chase Brothers' Planos and Chicago Cottage Organs. Call and examine largest stock to be found in the South. Richmond Music Company, 7 east Broad street.

SAU Men's Cheviot and Cassimere Suits for Sh.00.

Woodward &

Dry Goods Store

CORNER BROAD AND ADAMS STREETS.

Wash Wrappers

Dark Calico Wrappers, neat patterns. Check and Striped Gingham Wrappers. Colors, blue, pink, and heliotrope. Were \$1.75 and \$1.87; now \$1.35.

Best grade Percale and Cambric Wrap-pers, good patterns. Were \$1.75; now

Fine Linen Lawn and Batists Wrappera, neat patterns and excellent styles. Were \$3.00 and \$3.50; now \$2.00. Sheer Dotted Organdle Wrappers, yoke, collers and cuffs of fine Swiss embroid-ery. Were \$5.75; now \$3.00.

Fancy Striped Princess Cloth Wrap-pers, made full and stylish. Only \$2.25. LADIES' AND MISSES' WAISTS. AT 50c.

Ladles' Percale Waists, two styles, with full frill down front-colors, Blue, Pink and Heliotrope Ground with white stripe, dot or check.

Ladles' and Misses' Walsts at 75c. in French Percale, Irish Lawn and India Linon. All neat patterns. Were \$1.00 and \$1.70; now 75c.

AT \$1.00. Ladies' Striped Dimity and Figured Linen Lawn Waists, made full, with pleated frill down front. Were \$1.50 and \$1.75; now \$1.60.

AT \$1.50.

Ladies' best grade Linen Lawn Wrap ers, trimmed with colored embroidery. Were \$2.00 and \$2.50; now \$1.50.

Fine White Linen Lawn Waists, hand-omely trimmed with embroidery and very dressy. Were \$4.75; now \$3.00.

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